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NOTES/COMMENTS:

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Attorney Docket No. AUS990913US1

In re Application of: **RABINDRANATH DUTTA**	§ § §	
Serial No.: **09/543,310**	§ §	Examiner: **ADNAN M. MIRZA**
Filed: **April 5, 2000**	§ §	Art Unit: **2141**
For: **SENDING FULL-CONTENT DATA TO A SECOND DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM WHILE VIEWING REDUCED- CONTENT DATA ON A FIRST DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM**	§ § § § § §	

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APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.192

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Sir:

This Brief is submitted in support of the Appeal of the Examiner's final rejection of Claims 1-51 in the above-identified application. A Notice of Appeal was filed in this case on November 24, 2004 and received in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on November 24, 2004. Please charge the fee of $500.00 due under 37 C.F.R. §1.17(c) for filing the brief, as well as any additional required fees, to IBM Deposit Account No. 09-0447.

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Typed or Printed Name: <u>Shenise Ramdeen</u>   Date. <u>01-21-05</u>   Signature <u>S. Ramdeen</u>

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in the present Application is International Business Machines Corporation, the Assignee of the present application as evidenced by the Assignment set forth at reel 010747, frame 0063.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences known to Appellants, the Appellants' legal representative or assignee, which directly affect or would be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-51 stand finally rejected by the Examiner as noted in the Final Office Action dated September 16, 2004. The rejection of Claims 1-51 is appealed.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments to the claims have been proposed or made subsequent to the Final Office Action from which this Appeal is filed.

SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

A reduced-content webpage is sent to a user's PDA or cell phone over a wireless link, and the full webpage is also sent to the user's home computer in an email connected by a dial-in, DSL or cable-type connection, both being sent in response to the user's request for the webpage directed from the wireless device. This system, method and computer program product allows a user to view and navigate reduced-content web pages on the wireless connection, while also allowing the user's selection of specific web pages to be delivered to the user's home or office desktop account by a less expensive connection, such as a conventional wired internet connection. In this way, the user can view the full-content pages upon returning home or to the office.

GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

A. The Examiner's rejection of Claims 1-7, 9-15, 17-23, 25-31, 33-39, 41-48 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jamtgaard, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,430,624) and further in view of *Chase, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,671) is to be reviewed on Appeal.

B. The Examiner's rejection of Claims 49-51 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jamtgaard, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,430,624) and further in view of *Chase, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,671) is to be reviewed on Appeal.

C. The Examiner's rejection of Claims 8, 16, 24, 32, 40 and 48 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jamtgaard, Chase* and further in view of *Puri, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,148,330) is to be reviewed on Appeal.

ARGUMENT

A.   Examiner's rejection of Claims 1-7, 9-15, 17-23, 25-31, 33-39, 41-48 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jamtgaard, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,430,624) and further in view of *Chase, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,671) is not well founded and should be reversed.

1.   Exemplary Claim 1

Jamtgaard in view of *Chase* do not show or suggest, either individually or in combination, a number of elements of exemplary claim 1. In particular, with respect to exemplary claim 1, *Jamtgaard* in view of *Chase* do not show or suggest at least the elements of:

> *in response to the request from the second data processing system, sending a reduced-content page, corresponding to the first data page, from the first data processing system to the second data processing system; and*
> *in response to the request from the second data processing system, sending the first data page from the first data processing system to a third data processing system used by a user of the second data processing system but separate and distinct from the second data processing system;*
> *wherein the second data processing system communicates with the first data processing system over a more expensive connection than the third data processing system communicates with the first data processing system.*

Exemplary Claim 1 is a combination claim describing the preferred embodiment of a

reduced-content page being sent to the client's system over an expensive link, and a full data page being sent to the client's other system connected with a less expensive link, both in response to a single request from the client. As explained in the summary of the invention, this is implemented by sending a reduced-content page to a user's PDA or cell phone over a wireless link, and sending the full data page to the user's home computer in an email connected with a dial-in, DSL or cable-type connection, both in response to a user request from the wireless device.

With respect to the cited references, Appellants argue below that neither *Chase et al.* nor *Jamtgaard*, nor any combination of these references, shows or suggests at least the elements of Exemplary Claim 1 quoted above.

2.   Sending Reduced-content Page Over a High-Cost Link and Full Data Page Over a Low-Cost Link Not Shown/Suggested

Exemplary Claim 1 recites *"sending a reduced-content page corresponding to the first page, from the first data processing system to the first data processing system"* and *"sending the first data page from the first data processing system to a second data processing system,"* and further *"the second data processing system communicates with the first data processing system over a more expensive connection than the third data processing system communicates with the first data processing system."* *Chase* teaches that the full data content is transmitted over the expensive data link (i.e., the satellite link) and that only control information is sent over the telephone link, and not media content. *Jamtgaard* teaches sending reduced-content over the expensive wireless link, but is also devoid of any teaching of sending the full content page to any computer system, let alone over a low cost link. In the case of *Jamtgaard*, a reduced-content page is sent over the expensive link, and *Chase* teaches sending the full page over the expensive link and control information over the inexpensive link. When combining *Jamtgaard* with *Chase*, there still is missing any suggestion or motivation to send the full data page over the low cost link, since it is already being sent to the same computer over the high cost link. There is no suggestion or motivation in the references to create a combination thereof to arrive at the present invention in the way the Examiner has submitted.

The Examiner has failed his initial burden to provide some suggestion of the desirability

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of doing what the inventor has done. ("To support the conclusion that the claimed invention is directed to obvious subject matter, either the references must expressly or implicitly suggest the claimed invention or the Examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references." *Ex parte Clapp*, 277 USPQ 972, 973 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985). "We do not 'pick and choose among the individual elements of assorted prior art references to recreate the claimed invention,' but rather, we look for 'some teaching or suggestion the references to support their use in their particular claimed combination.'" *Symbol Technologies, Inc. v. Opticon, Inc.*, 935 F.2d 1569, 19 USPQ2d 1241 (Fed. Cir. 1991).) The teaching or suggestion to make the claim combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not based on Appellant's disclosure. (see *in re Vaeck*, *947F2d 488, 20 USPQ 2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991)*).

3.   Sending Over a High-Cost Link to a Second Computer and Over a Low-Cost Link to Third Not Shown/Suggested

The references fail to show or suggest three computer systems, where a first computer requests and receives reduced content data from a second computer over a high-cost link, and where a third computer, which is related to the first computer, receives the full-content page over a low-cost link. Specifically, exemplary claim 1 recites "*a first data processing system*," "*a second data processing system*," and "*a third data processing system*," and that "*the second data processing system communicates with the first data processing system over a more expensive connection than the third data processing system communicates with the first data processing system.*"

As *Chase et al.* describes at column 8, lines 13-27, connection 180 is a telephone link to provide feedback and other direct data transmission from the receiving station to the transmitting station, as needed. However, this only shows a secondary, low-cost communication link between the same two computer systems, not two different connections between one computer and two others (i.e., between 3 computers). Claim 1 in the present application requires a first computer system be connected to second computer system over a more expensive connection and connected to a third computer system over a less expensive connection. Such a three-computer configuration is not shown or suggested by *Chase et al.* or *Jamtgaard et al.* The

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Examiner has failed to present any evidence that a third computer is suggested, or to provide a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references. The Examiner has failed to present a prima-facie case of obviousness for the pending claims.

In section 11 of the Final Office Action, the Examiner argues that a "third computer" is disclosed by *Chase* between the receiver station and the transmission station as described at col. 8, lines 21-25. While the Examiner suggests that the receiving station and the transmitter station can be related as the first computer and the second computer, there is nothing within *Chase* to suggest a "third data processing system" as is recited in Exemplary Claim 1 of the present application. The Examiner states beginning at the bottom of page 5 of the Final Office Action:

> "as to Applicant's argument the claim did not recite the third computer and *Chase* disclosed while the ISDN connection provide high throughput, the telephone connections provide a low level data dialog as compared to satellite transmission rates -- between the receiver station and the transmission station. This allows the receiving station to provide feedback to the transmitting station and to further direct transmission, as need (col. 8, lines 21-25). The receiver station and the transmitter station can be related as the first computer and the second computer."

This is not evidence of the above cited element of Claim 1 being shown or suggested. Claim 1 clearly recites "*a third data processing system used by a user of the second data processing system but separate and distinct from the second data processing system.*" When evaluating claims for obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103, all the limitations of the claims must be considered and given weight. *Ex parte Grasselli*, 231 USPQ 393 (Bd. App. 1983) *aff'd mem.* 738 F.2d 453 (Fed. Cir. 1984). MPEP § 2144.

4.   Sending Full and Reduced Content In Response to Request is Not Shown/Suggested

Exemplary Claim 1 recites "*in response to the request from the second data processing system, sending a reduced-content page...*" and "*in response to the request from the second data processing system, sending the first data page...*" As can be seen in figure 1, *Chase et al.* discloses a "broadcast" capability (see column 6, line 32-37) to multiple computers. However, nowhere does the reference suggest that the broadcast results "*in response to a request from*" one of the receiving stations. Importantly, the reference fails to disclose or suggest a broadcast

capability of sending different types of the same content (i.e., a full page to one computer and a reduced-page to another computer) *in response to a single request from one of the computers.* Specifically, *Chase et al.* cannot be showing "*in response to the request from the second data processing system, sending the first data page to a third data processing system used by a user of the first client system,*" as recited in Claim 1, because nowhere is it suggested that a request for information from a first client computer within the network results in data being sent to the another of the receiving stations. The Examiner has failed to present a prima-facie case of obviousness by failing to give evidence of some suggestion or motivation in the prior art to send two types of formatted data, in response to a single received request, or a suggestion on how to modify the references to do so.

5.   Conclusion on Rejection A

Appellants submit that neither *Jamtgaard* nor *Chase et al.,* taken individually or in combination, show or suggest the steps of exemplary Claim 1, and respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 1 under Section 103(a) is not well-founded and should be reversed. Appellants also submit that Claims 2-7, 9-15, 17-23, 25-31, 33-39, 41-48 of the present application are not shown or suggested by *Chase et al.,* taken alone or in combination with *Jamtgaard,* for the same reasons given above with respect to Claim 1. Appellants urge that the rejection of those claims under Section 103 should also be reversed.

B.   The Examiner's rejection of Claims 49-51 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Jamtgaard, et al.. (U.S. Patent No. 6,430,624) and further in view of Chase, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,671) is not well founded and should be reversed.

1.   Exemplary Claim 49

Jamtgaard in view of *Chase* do not show or suggest, either individually or in combination, a number of elements of exemplary claim 49. In particular, with respect to exemplary claim 49, *Jamtgaard* in view of *Chase* do not show or suggest at least the elements of:

> *selectively requesting the first data page to be sent to a second data processing system used by a user of the first data processing system, the second data processing system being connected to a second communications link and the second communications link being less expensive than the first communications link.*

Exemplary Claim 49 is a combination claim describing the preferred embodiment of a reduced-content page being sent to the client's system over an expensive link, and a full data page being sent to the client's other system connected with a less expensive link, in response to a request from the client. As explained in the summary of the invention, this is implemented by sending a reduced-content page to a user's PDA or cell phone over a wireless link, and sending the full data page to the user's home computer in an email connected with a dial-in, DSL or cable-type connection, both in response to a user request from the wireless device.

With respect to the cited references, Appellants argue below that neither *Chase et al.* nor *Jamtgaard*, nor any combination of these references, shows or suggests at least the elements of Exemplary Claim 49 quoted above.

2.   Sending Reduced-content Page Over a High-Cost Link and Full Data Page Over a Low-Cost Link Not Shown/Suggested

Chase teaches that the first data content is transmitted over the expensive data link (i.e., the satellite link) and that only control information is sent over the telephone link, and not media content. *Jamtgaard* teaches sending reduced-content over the expensive wireless link, but is also

devoid of any teaching of sending the full content page to any computer system, let alone over a low cost link. In the case of *Jamtgaard*, a reduced-content page is sent over the expensive link, and *Chase* teaches sending the full page over the expensive link and control information over the inexpensive link. When combining *Jamtgaard* with *Chase*, there still is missing any suggestion or motivation to send the full data page over the low cost link, since it is already being sent to the same computer over the high cost link. There is no suggestion or motivation in the references to create a combination thereof to arrive at "*selectively requesting the first data page to be sent to a second data processing system used by a user of the first data processing system, the second data processing system being connected to a second communications link and the second communications link being less expensive than the first communications link*" in the way the Examiner has submitted.

The Examiner has failed his initial burden to provide some suggestion of the desirability of doing what the inventor has done. ("To support the conclusion that the claimed invention is directed to obvious subject matter, either the references must expressly or implicitly suggest the claimed invention or the Examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references." *Ex parte Clapp*, 277 USPQ 972, 973 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985). "We do not 'pick and choose among the individual elements of assorted prior art references to recreate the claimed invention,' but rather, we look for 'some teaching or suggestion the references to support their use in their particular claimed combination.'" *Symbol Technologies, Inc. v. Opticon, Inc.*, 935 F.2d 1569, 19 USPQ2d 1241 (Fed. Cir. 1991).) The teaching or suggestion to make the claim combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not based on Appellant's disclosure. (see *in re Vaeck, 947F2d 488, 20 USPQ 2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991)*).

3.   Sending Full and Reduced Content In Response to Request is Not Shown/Suggested

Exemplary Claim 1 recites "*selectively requesting the first data page to be sent to a second data processing system....*" As can be seen in Figure 1, *Chase et al.* discloses a "broadcast" capability (see column 6, line 32-37) to multiple computers. However, nowhere does the reference suggest that the broadcast results from "*selectively requesting the first data page*" byone of the receiving stations. Importantly, the reference fails to disclose or suggest a

broadcast capability of sending different types of the same content (i.e., a full page to one computer and a reduced-page to another computer) *in response to a request from one of the computers.* Specifically, *Chase et al.* cannot be showing *"selectively requesting the first data page to be sent to a second data processing system used by a user of the first data processing system, the second data processing system being connected to a second communications link and the second communications link being less expensive than the first communications link,"* as recited in Claim 49, because nowhere is it suggested that a request for information from a first client computer within the network results in data being sent to another of the receiving stations. The Examiner has failed to present a prima-facie case of obviousness by failing to give evidence of some suggestion or motivation in the prior art to send two types of formatted data, in response to a single received request, or a suggestion on how to modify the references to do so.

5.   Conclusion on Rejection B

Appellants submit that neither *Jamtgaard* nor *Chase et al.*, taken individually or in combination, show or suggest the steps of exemplary Claim 1, and respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 49 under Section 103(a) is not well-founded and should be reversed. Appellants also submit that Claims 50, 51 of the present application are not shown or suggested by *Chase et al.*, taken alone or in combination with *Jamtgaard*, for the same reasons given above with respect to Claim 49. Appellants urge that the rejection of those claims under Section 103 should also be reversed.
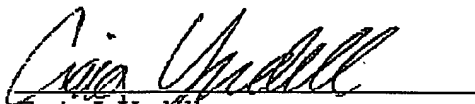
B.   The Examiner's rejection of Claims 8, 16, 24, 32, 40 and 48 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jamtgaard*, *Chase* and further in view of *Puri, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,148,330) is not well founded and should be reversed.

Appellants also submit that Claims 8, 16, 24, 32, 40 and 48 of the present application are not shown or suggested by *Chase et al.*, taken alone or in combination with one or both of *Jamtgaard* and *Puri*, for the same reasons as given above in Grounds of Rejection A & B. Appellants urge that the rejection of those claims under Section 103 should also be reversed.

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CONCLUSION

Appellants have pointed out with specificity the manifest error in the Examiner's rejections, and the claim language that renders the invention patentable over the combination of references. Appellants, therefore, respectfully request that this case be remanded to the Examiner with instructions to issue a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims.

Respectfully submitted,

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ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANTS

APPENDIX

1.   A method for delivering data over a network system, comprising the steps of:
        receiving, in a first data processing system, a request for a first data page from a second data processing system;
        in response to the request from the second data processing system, sending a reduced-content page, corresponding to the first data page, from the first data processing system to the second data processing system; and
        in response to the request from the second data processing system, sending the first data page from the first data processing system to a third data processing system used by a user of the second data processing system but separate and distinct from the second data processing system; wherein the second data processing system communicates with the first data processing system over a more expensive connection than the third data processing system communicates with the first data processing system.

2.   The method of claim 1, further comprising, after the receiving step, the step of creating a reduce-content page corresponding to the first data page.

3.   The method of claim 1, wherein the network system is the internet.

4.   The method of claim 1, wherein the second data processing system communicates via a wireless connection.

5.   The method of claim 1, wherein the reduced content page is a wireless markup language page.

6.   The method of claim 1, wherein the first data page is a hypertext markup language page.

7.   The method of claim 1, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via an electronic mail message.

8.   The method of claim 1, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via a push delivery system.

9.   A first data processing system having at least a processor and an accessible memory, comprising:

means for receiving, in a first data processing system, a request for a first data page from a second data processing system;

means for sending, in response to the request from the second data processing system, a reduced-content page, corresponding to the first data page, to the second data processing system; and

means for sending, in response to the request from the second data processing system, the first data page to a third data processing system used by a user of the second data processing system but separate and distinct from the second data processing system;

wherein the second data processing system communicates with the first data processing system over a more expensive connection than the third data processing system communicates with the first data processing system.

10.   The first data processing system of claim 9, further comprising means for creating a reduced-content page corresponding to the first data page.

11.   The first data processing system of claim 9, wherein the network system is the internet.

12.   The first data processing system of claim 9, wherein the second data processing system communicates via a wireless connection.

13.   The first data processing system of claim 9, wherein the reduced content page is a wireless markup language page.

14.   The first data processing system of claim 9, wherein the first data page is a hypertext markup language page.

15.   The first data processing system of claim 9, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via an electronic mail message.

16.   The first data processing system of claim 9, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via a push delivery system.

17.   A computer program product having computer-readable code on a computer-readable medium, comprising:

    instructions for receiving, in a first data processing system, a request for a first data page from a second data processing system;

    instructions for sending, in response to the request from the second data processing system, a reduced-content page, corresponding to the first data page, to the second data processing system; and

    instructions for sending, in response to the request from the second data processing system, the first data page to a third data processing system used by a user of the second data processing system but separately and distinct from the second data processing system;

    wherein the second data processing system communicates with the first data processing system over a more expensive connection than the third data processing system communicates with the first data processing system.

18.   The computer program product of claim 17, further comprising instructions for creating a reduced-content page corresponding to the first data page.

19.   The computer program product of claim 17, wherein the network system is the internet.

20.   The computer program product of claim 17, wherein the second data processing system communicates via a wireless connection.

21.   The computer program product of claim 17, wherein the reduced content page is a wireless markup language page.

22.   The computer program product of claim 17, wherein the first data page is a hypertext markup language page.

23.   The computer program product of claim 17, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via an electronic mail message.

24.   The computer program product of claim 17, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via a push delivery system.

25.   A method for delivering data over a network system, comprising the steps of:
      receiving, in a first data processing system, a request for a first data page from a second data processing system;
      in response to the request from the second data processing system, sending a reduced-content page, corresponding to the first data page, to the second data processing system; and
      selectively sending a selection mark to the second data processing system;
      if a request corresponding to the selection mark is received, then sending the first data page to a third data processing system used by a user of the second data processing system,
      wherein the second data processing system communicates with the first data processing system over a more expensive connection than the third data processing system communicates with the first data processing system.

26.   The method of claim 9, further comprising, after the receiving step, the step of creating a reduced-content page corresponding to the first data page.

27.   The method of claim 9, wherein the network system is the internet.

28.   The method of claim 9, wherein second data processing system communicates via a wireless connection.

29.   The method of claim 9, wherein the first data page is a hypertext markup language page.

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30. The method of claim 9, wherein the reduced-content page is a wireless markup language page.

31. The method of claim 9, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via an electronic mail message.

32. The method of claim 9, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via a push delivery system.

33. A first data processing system having at least a processor and an accessible memory, comprising:

means for receiving in the first data processing system, a request for a first data page from a second data processing system;

means for creating a reduced-content second data page corresponding to the first data page;

means for sending, in response to the request from the second data processing system, the second data page to the second data processing system;

means for selectively sending, in response to the request from the second data processing system, a selection mark to the second data processing system;

means for sending the first data page to a third data processing system used by a user of the second data processing system, if a request corresponding to the selection mark is received,

wherein the second data processing system communicates with the data processing system over a more expensive connection than the third data processing system communicates with the first data processing system.

34. The first data processing system of claim 17, further comprising means for creating a reduced-content page corresponding to the first data page.

35. The first data processing system of claim 17, wherein the network system is the internet.

36. The first data processing system of claim 17, wherein the second data processing system

communicates via a wireless connection.

37.   The first data processing system of claim 17, wherein the first data page is a hypertext mark language page.

38.   The method of claim 17, wherein the reduced content page is a wireless markup language page.

39.   The first data processing system of claim 17, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via an electronic mail message.

40.   The first data processing system of claim 17, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via a push delivery system.

41.   A computer program product having computer-readable code on a computer-readable medium, comprising:
       instructions for receiving, in a first data processing system, a request for a first data page from a second data processing system;
       instructions for creating a reduced-content second data page corresponding to the first data page;
       instructions for sending the second data page to the second data processing system;
       instructions for selectively sending a selection mark to the second data processing system;
       instructions for sending the first data page to a third data processing system used by a user of the second data processing system, if a request corresponding to the selection mark is received,
       wherein the second data processing system communicates with the first data processing system over a more expensive connection than the third data processing system communicates with the first data processing system.

42.   The computer program product of claim 25, further comprising instructions for creating a

reduced-content page corresponding to the first data page.

43.   The computer program product of claim 25, wherein the network system is the internet.

44.   The computer program product of claim 25, wherein the second data processing system communicates via a wireless connection.

45.   The computer program product of claim 25, wherein the first data page is a hypertext markup language page.

46.   The computer program product of claim 25, wherein the reduced content page is a wireless markup language page.

47.   The computer program product of claim 25, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via an electronic mail message.

48.   The computer program product of claim 25, wherein the first data page is sent to the third data processing system via a push delivery system.

49.   A method for network communications, comprising the steps of:
        sending, over a first communications link and from a first data processing system, a request for a first data page;
        receiving, over the first communications link, a reduced-content data page corresponding to the first data; and
        selectively requesting the first data page to be sent to a second data processing system used by a user of the first data processing system, the second data processing system being connected to a second communications link and the second communications link being less expensive than the first communications link.

50.   A first data processing system having at least a processor and an accessible memory, comprising:

means for sending, over a first communications link and from a first data processing system, a request for a first data page;

means for receiving, over the first communications link, the reduced-content data page corresponding to the first data page; and

means for selectively requesting the first data page to be sent to a second data processing system used by a user of the first data processing system, the second data processing system being connected to a second communications link and the second communications link being less expensive than the first communications link.

51.   A computer program product having computer-readable code on a computer-readable medium, comprising:

instructions for sending, over a first communications link and from a first data processing system, a request for a first data page;

instructions for receiving, over the first communications link, a reduced-content data page corresponding to the first data page; and

instructions for selectively requesting the first data page to be sent to a second data processing system used by a user of the first data processing system, the second data processing system being connected to a second communications link and the second communications link being less expensive than the first communications link.